

Unsettled this morning, followed by fair; cooler tonight; tomorrow fair and cooler. Highest temperature yesterday, 88; lowest, 54.

HUGHES DENIES DUTCH CLAIMS IN OIL DISPUTE

Flatly Rejects the Hague View that U. S. Protest Was Late.

SAYS U. S. INSISTS ON EQUAL RIGHTS
Declares Legislation Does Not Support Barring United States.

The United States government last night made it plain that it will not recognize the contentions of the Dutch government that American interests applied too late for permission to engage in the exploitation of the Djambi oil fields in central Sumatra.

The note of the American government to Holland on May 27, which was made public last night by the State department, instructed the United States government finds it impossible to regard the applications of American companies or its own expressions of interest in the matter as having been communicated too late to the government of the Netherlands.

Follows Formal Protest.
The American note is another step in the long line of correspondence, dating back more than a year ago, between the United States and the Netherlands over the question of the right of American interests to participate in the exploitation of the Djambi East Indian oil fields.

The present note is a development of a formal protest by the United States against proposed legislation pending in the Dutch parliament. The proposed legislation under question provides that a new company, the Netherlands Indies Mineral Oil company, shall be created and to it be turned over the operation of the Djambi fields. British capital is understood to be largely interested.

Cites Previous Notes.
The legislation was instructed to express the American government's regrets that the Dutch government should regard the desire expressed by the American government, and which had been expressed on several occasions, that American citizens should be allowed to share in the development of the oil industry in the Dutch East Indies, as Dutch citizens were permitted to so far as it concerned the Dutch East Indies.

On September 7, 1920, had informed the foreign minister that the United States government believed that the proposed legislation regarding the Djambi oil fields should become a law, would almost certainly be regarded as an exclusive measure and as being at variance with the principle of equality of economic opportunity so far as it concerned the Dutch East Indies. Shortly after this communication from the legislation, on September 8, 1920, a responsible American company asked that it might participate in the concession to which reference has been made.

Reserved for Dutch.
"Certain statements in a document prepared by the United States department of state under date of May 14, 1920, caused the legislation of the Netherlands to communicate to the department of state on June 30, 1920, September 27, 1920, and February 2, 1921.

"The legislation of the Netherlands in a note of June 30, 1920, had stated that the government of the Dutch East Indies would itself exploit its petroleum resources, or would do so under contract with private companies or persons who had already obtained authorization by law to enter into such contracts.

"According to the understanding of the United States government, however, the proposed legislation to which reference has been made, provides that a new company, to be known as the Netherlands Indies Mineral Oil company, shall be created and to it shall be turned over the operation of the concession for the Djambi oil lands.

Protest Went Before.
"The legislation was instructed to remind the foreign minister, if the government of the Netherlands felt the introduction of the bill to constitute a final decision, that the legislation in question was only introduced into parliament on November 22, 1920, and that several weeks prior to that date the United States government had already made its representations with reference to the matter and that the American corporation had applied to the Dutch government for a share in the development of the fields.

"Accordingly, the legislation was instructed to state that the United States government finds it impossible to regard the applications of American companies or its own expressions of interest in the matter as having been communicated too late to the government of the Netherlands.

"It was also pointed out that the United States government welcomes the statement in the foreign minister's note of May 10, 1921, to the effect that no objection is made between the capital of the Netherlands and capital of foreign countries in so far as concerns companies wishing to take part in the development of the oil lands of the East Indian possessions of the Netherlands, and that the government of the Netherlands would regard with satisfaction the co-operation of American capital in the development of the mineral oil fields.

DARLING'S CARTOON



But Darling, Can't You Think of Something Else You'd Just as Soon Do? Mother's Sick of Riding.

NATIVE WORKERS EXPEL FOREIGNERS IN INDIANA MINES

Mobs of Vigilantes Take Drastic Action in Coal Fields.

PRINCETON, Ind., June 11.—Several hundred foreign-born miners have been driven out of the coal fields of Gibson and Pike counties by terrorism of organized bands, it was learned here tonight.

Native-born miners, formed in mobs and vigilante committees, whose battle cry is "America for Americans," have forced whole families of foreign-born workmen to flee the mining district.

Continued Through Night.
Raids on Francis, Oakland City, Petersburg and Hosmer by mobs aggregating 1,000 started last night and continued until early today. No physical damage was done to the workers, according to reports received here, but they were threatened if they tarried.

It is thought that the trouble grew up because of the unemployment situation. The foreign-born, most of whom are Austrians and Hungarians, migrated here recently when mining became slack in Illinois. Since then several mines in this district have been working only part time, and it is thought that the mobs formed so the participants would get all the work.

Carried Union Cards.
All the miners, who were driven out, carried union cards, as did those suspected of forcing them to flee. The visit of the mob to Oakland City was followed by hurried departure of over 100 Austrians and Hungarians who left their beds and fled without getting their personal belongings.

Later reports here tonight stated that all was quiet in the mining district, and that all foreign-born had taken refuge in nearby towns.

Court Again Sustains Kansas Anti-Strike Law

TOPEKA, Kans., June 12.—The Kansas court of Industrial Relations law was again upheld today by the state supreme court, which ruled that Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas Coal Miners' union, will have to serve a jail sentence of a year for violating a strike injunction issued under it by the district court of Crawford county.

The Herald
TODAY CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) SECTIONS
1—First News Section, including Washington, Cable and Telegraph and Financial News.
2—Outdoor Section of Sports, Autos and Features.
3—Classified Ads, Real Estate News and Magazine.
4—Theaters and Motion Pictures, Society, Club Affairs and Fraternal.
5—Special Features and Fiction Section.
6—Weekly Review of World Events.
7—Comic Supplement of four pages, in full color.
8—The Herald Motion-Picture Magazine, eight pages in rotogravure.

LINGO OF U. S. A. TO BE IMPROVED

Women's Association Sets Out to Educate America.

CHICAGO, June 11.—People who speak through the nose instead of the mouth are in for reformation. The American language is to be softened, its rough edges knocked off and the nasal twang eliminated, so that it will be difficult to detect the New Englander from the soft-spoken southerner.

Miss Dagmar Perkins, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and president of the National Association for the Improvement of American Speech, is in Chicago on the trail of deficient language. It is well to bear in mind that Miss Perkins is a daughter of Mrs. William Blair Perkins, of New York, niece of the late Gov. Disraeli, of Maine, and cousin to Albert T. Perkins, president of the Associated Harvard clubs, so her mission is not to be taken lightly.

She represents an army of women who have set out to eliminate from the American speech such expressions as "git," "youse," "yere," "aint," "haint," and other bits of language that form the stock-in-trade of character authors. If any success is attained in these lines, the reformers may tackle the enormous problem of teaching New York people to say "world" instead of "woid."

ONE MONTH UNITED ENDS 60-YEAR LOVE

Childhood Sweethearts Wed At 74, Then Wife Asks Divorce.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A childhood romance of 60 years ago came to its end tonight, after a month's trial marriage, faded, and was lost in the divorce courts, when today Mrs. Matilda Schubert petitioned for a separation from her husband, Louis Schubert.

Schubert is 74 years old, and his wife the same age. As children they attended the same school. At the age of 14 they were in love, and their friendship continued for the next 25 years. At 24 Mrs. Schubert left the city to visit friends in the east, and was married there. Later she became a widow. He was a widower. In April of this year Mrs. Schubert visited friends here, met Schubert, and married him last month.

But he took me for such long walks, I couldn't stand it any longer," she said. "One day he took me to the cemetery, and we walked and walked and walked. Then he said we would take a street car ride. We rode to Lincoln Park. Again we walked and walked."

Soldiers with Gas Masks Rescue Man from Well

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Overcome by gas at the bottom of a 50-foot well on the farm of Thomas Merritt, North Point, Md., John Weinbaum, a plumber, lay unconscious in the poisonous gas for over two hours today until he was finally rescued by soldiers from Camp Holabird wearing gas masks.

Before the arrival of the soldiers four men were overcome by the gas in attempts to rescue Weinbaum. Then he said we would take a street car ride. We rode to Lincoln Park. Again we walked and walked."

PEACE RESOLUTION WINS TEST VOTE IN HOUSE DEBATE

Ballot of 208 to 105 for Roll Call Tomorrow Near Party Lines.

Adoption of the Porter peace resolution by the house tomorrow was foreshadowed yesterday when a test strength of supporters of the measure won by a vote of 208 to 105.

Indications are that the majority in favor of the resolution will be somewhat larger than was disclosed by yesterday's test vote. A number of democrats who voted in the negative are expected to join in support of the resolution on the final roll call.

The test came on a rule to close all debate and bring the Porter resolution to a vote at 4:30 Monday afternoon. The vote was along party lines with only five exceptions. Two republicans, Beck and John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin, voted against the rule, and three democrats, Favrot, of Louisiana, Lankford, of Georgia, and Martin, of Louisiana, voted in favor of it.

Rules Out Amendments.
Under the provisions of the rule, no amendments will be in order. This means that the house is determined to stand pat on the Porter resolution and insist on the scrapping of the Knox resolution, which reached the house last week.

Yesterday by a large majority. Only intervention by the President could bring about prompt settlement of the dispute, it is believed, and reports have been in circulation for some time that powerful influences in the administration are content to have the resolution remain in a state of suspense for a while longer.

In opening the debate on the resolution Representative Porter, explained the reasons for the long delay in bringing the measure before the house.

Availed Payment by Germany.
"It may not be out of place," he said, "to call attention to the fact that when the peace resolution reached the house the allies had invaded Germany for the enforcement of the reparations, and your committee decided that it should forego action until Germany had shown her good faith by the payment of the first installment. We have given the allies the traditional American 'square deal' and now we intend to put our own house in order."

Mr. Porter sharply criticized the language of the Knox resolution which repeals the declaration of war against Germany while the Porter resolution merely declares a state of peace.

Debate Suggests Politics.
Representative Foul, of North Carolina, democrat, declared that "Bergdoll will halt the adoption of the resolution with delight."

"Every traitor will feel that you do," said Representative Foul. "You have been in the German vote with it but you can't nail down the American vote."

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, republican, said the resolution was necessary because the "dismal and lamentable failure of President Wilson to make peace."

"How about the failure to make peace during the past three months?" asked Representative Garrett, of Tennessee. "Hasn't that been rather dismal and humiliating?"

"Oh no," answered Representative Campbell. "We've been busy cleaning up the most colossal waste and extravagance in the history of the nation."

WOULD ABATE TRACTION TAX TO AID MERGER

Zihlman Suggests Plan To Guarantee Six Per Cent Income.

FAVORS DRASTIC STEPS IF NEEDED

Separate Rates of Fare Held as Practicable Solution.

Merger of the Washington street car lines and reduced fares can be accomplished by offering the traction companies certain concessions, or by the application of more drastic measures, according to Representative Zihlman of Maryland, a member of the house district committee.

The railway companies at the present time are obliged to pay a 4 per cent gross tax, bear the expense of paving certain sections of the street lying between and adjacent to the tracks. Mr. Zihlman emphasized. In addition to these many expenses many thousands of dollars are paid for the services incidentally rendered to the car companies by crossing policemen.

Would Guarantee 6 Per Cent.
The plan entertained by Representative Zihlman relieves the traction companies of these numerous expenses and the 4 per cent gross tax with a guarantee of 6 per cent earnings based on the combined valuation of the roads. It being understood, that in order to secure these concessions there must be a merger between the Capital Traction and the Washington Railway and Electric company. The 8-cent fare, according to testimony offered by the commissioners, was given to the Capital Traction company, in order to prevent congestion upon the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric company.

In the event that the companies refused to consider such a proposal, Representative Zihlman is in favor of treating the two different corporations individually in fixing a rate rather than to consider them as a whole.

Fare Based on Needs.
The present rate of fare was based not on the fair valuation of each company but upon the needs of the Washington Railway and Electric company. The 8-cent fare, according to testimony offered by the commissioners, was given to the Capital Traction company, in order to prevent congestion upon the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric company.

The Washington Railway and Electric company and the Capital Traction company are separate and highly competitive companies. Representative Zihlman maintains, and there appears to be no obstacle in the way of establishing a separate rate for each company. It has been emphasized by those opposed to such a plan that the resulting decrease in the patronage of the Washington Railway and Electric company on the lines of the Capital Traction company following reduced fares on the latter's cars, would really be more detrimental to the general public than the extra fare now imposed.

Might Force Merger.
The decrease of fares on the lines of the Capital Traction company would necessitate an increase on the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric company. This would force a merger of the two companies, which would naturally result in a single company. Under such conditions the Washington Railway and Electric company would either be forced to merge with the Capital Traction company or declare itself bankrupt, which would ultimately result in the same thing.

Public Entitled to Share.
The successful company, according to Representative Zihlman, is undoubtedly entitled to the success it deserves, and the public is entitled to share, to some extent, in the success. To compel the patronage of a flourishing and successful street car company to pay a fare in excess of what has been found to be just and adequate because the company has been successful, is to deprive the public of a fair return upon the money it pays into the corporation for the service that it receives.

Entitled to Fair Return.
"It is not my opinion," said Representative Zihlman, "that the corporations should be unnecessarily embarrassed. The street car companies are a vitally important part in the economic life of the city. They are an absolute necessity, and being so should be well regulated. As public utilities, they are entitled to a just and fair return upon their investment, and at the same time the public is entitled to a fair return upon the money it pays into the corporation for the service that it receives."

The conditions now existing in Washington should be improved. There appear to be many solutions, some of which should be adopted by the street car companies. This failing," concluded Representative Zihlman, "I am in favor of congress taking drastic steps to force a merger."

Harding to Visit Bristol, Keeping Unique Promise

BRISTOL, Conn., June 11.—Five years ago when President Harding, then a senator, addressed a local republican club he promised if he ever became President he would come back.

The promise will be carried out, it was announced here today. The President has accepted the invitation of the club to be present at its annual outing September 10.

Germany Back to Normal With Every Man at Work

English Writer Finds Masses Outwardly Cheerful and Determined to Meet Reparation Demand by Personal Sacrifices.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.
(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)
BERLIN, June 11.—Since my last message from Paris I have been studying life and arithmetic in Berlin and I find both subjects of enormous interest.

For what is happening in Germany now, in the spirit of the people and in their terrific financial adventure to pay allied reparations and avert economic ruin, will decide the future of Europe. Upon their success or failure the fate of many nations besides their own utterly depends and the commerce of every country of the world will be profoundly affected for good or ill. Germany seems cheerful and confident in her pledges and regain industrial prosperity.

I have had remarkable opportunities for studying the political as well as the economic situation in Germany, having met chiefs of political parties, bankers, financial experts and business men who have stuffed my head with facts and figures and have analyzed their national possibilities with the utmost frankness, as I really believe. More interesting to me, are my personal impressions of life in Berlin as they come from moving about among the ordinary people, not the political leaders and financial experts, but those middle class and working folk whose industry creates whatever wealth Germany may have, who bear the burdens of taxation imposed by defeat, and whose strength of will and body is, after all, the deciding factor in this problem of German reparations.

Outwardly, and to some extent inwardly, Berlin seems to have regained its normal life and to have emerged from the blight of war. Its fear of revolution and counter revolutions has passed. Its food supplies are ample and well controlled. Its shops again are richly stocked with all those goods which were scarce and unobtainable two years ago—leather goods, calicoes, clothes of any kind and many of the little luxuries of daily life. These people swarming down the Friedrichstrasse and all its tributaries, or walking in the shade under the Linden seem cheerful. Only happy. They are all busy and see none of those crowds of listless men and women who hang around labor exchanges and make London so miserable.

Berlin Working Hard.
These Berlin folks are working keenly and with wonderful energy. Young men who come into hotels in the continual traffic are not there for idle hours. They bring black suitcases stuffed with papers. They talk business and look as if there were plenty to do. There is no air of dejection or despair among a people conscious of defeat and of the tragic years ahead, but rather among these Berlin crowds there is a look of alertness, good humor and confidence in the future.

Imperial pomp and pageantry have passed from Berlin. No guards surround its palaces. Only a few Sicherheitspolizei (security police) in neat, green uniforms remain as a memory of all those military types who used to pass with such arrogant pomp through the city. All that is gone, yet Berlin still looks like a great capital, rich and luxurious in its residential quarters.

DISTRICT BANKERS HOLD CONVENTION IN WEST VIRGINIA

Two Hundred Delegates Leave for White Sulphur Springs.

Approximately 200 members of the District of Columbia Bankers' association, accompanied by their wives, friends and families, left Washington yesterday for White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, where their third annual convention will be held. The delegation was headed by Col. Robert N. Harper, president of the local association.

It is more than likely that several material changes in the District's banking system will be the outcome of the present convention, as the speaker's program has been drafted with more than usual care.

Discuss Utilities.
Henry L. Doherty, head of the Citizens Service company and recognized as a leader on public utilities questions, will be on hand to deliver the principal address. District bankers eagerly await this phase of the convention in the hope it may suggest a medium whereby the local public utility muddle may be remedied.

The committee on "Every Day Bank Problems," consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and 10 members, represents in its membership practically every bank department and is expected to discuss the topic assigned to them. This committee has made an extensive probe of problems which confront the banking fraternity from day to day and has drawn up a number of suggestions, many of which will undoubtedly be adopted at the meetings.

Business Session Monday.
The first business session will be held tomorrow at 9:15 a. m. The following entertained from Washington: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. M. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Amick, C. B. Asher, Ralph P. Barnard, Albert H. Bedford, Joseph A. Berberich, Miss Mary C. Berberich, Dallas Berry, Y. E. Booker, J. B. A. Bowles, D. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Brahany, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Brangden, L. E. Breuninger, Mrs. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Brown, F. G. Burroughs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cammiller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Campbell.

ALLIES ADOPT PLAN FOR SILESIAN PEACE

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
OPPEL, June 11.—Gen. Lerond, commanding French forces in Upper Silesia, declared today that the allies finally had reached accord on a plan which is expected to be put into execution this week for progressive withdrawals of Poles and reoccupation of the insurgent territory by allied troops.

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THE DRAMA

Earle Dorsey's authoritative essays on the stage and screen are featured every Sunday in the pictorial dramatic section of The Herald.

GREAT FALLS PLAN REJECTED BY CONFEREES

District Conduit Item of \$200,000 Wins Approval.

SPECIAL LAW URGED FOR BIG PROJECT
Eventual Development of Power Site Is Favored.

Conferees on the army appropriations bill knocked out the \$200,000 Norris amendment for the beginning of work on the Great Falls power plant, but allowed the \$200,000 item for starting a conduit to increase the District water supply to remain in the bill.

"It was not because of any opposition to the development of the power site," said Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, one of the conferees. "In fact the project was generally approved," he said. But since the \$200,000 amendment committed the government to a program involving the eventual expenditure of some \$44,000,000 the idea prevailed that such a huge proposition should be taken care of by special legislation in order that every necessary safeguard against extravagance and mistakes could be taken. I have no doubt but that Senator Norris in due time will introduce a bill adequately covering the plan."

Attacked by Senator King.
When the army bill passed the senate last Wednesday Senator King, of Utah, attacked the Norris amendment upon the ground that no recommendations had been made to be in doubt as to the feasibility of the plan and its great emergency.

Senator Norris declared that the appropriation had been recommended by Maj. M. C. Tyler, of the army engineers, and a report of that branch of the government, that investigations had been made from time to time for 15 years past and that no one seemed to doubt as to the feasibility of the plan and its great emergency.

WOOD PROMISES FIRM U.S. POLICY FOR WORLD TRADE

Tells Americans They Have Nothing to Fear Abroad.

MANILA, P. I., June 11.—The time has arrived when Americans abroad will have full protection from their government, Gen. Leonard Wood said today. He is here on his return to Manila from a trip through the islands.

"The time has come," the general said, "when the century's caution against mistreatment of Paul—'Give a care; he is a Roman'—applies to Americans abroad."

Gen. Wood declared it was a pleasure "to see you Americans overseas who preserve the highest traditions of your country."

"In the future you can depend upon a strong foreign trade policy to support you. America is determined to have a share of the world's commerce, supported by a merchant marine and an adequate navy, notwithstanding the costly delay when the world's trade was within her grasp."

Col. H. B. McCoy, former colonel of the Colorado volunteers who planted the American flag in Manila, was toastmaster for the Rotarians.

"Americans here," he said, "have no objection to autonomy for the Philippines."

"There must be assurance," he said, "for the mutual welfare of Americans and Filipinos under autonomy."

Premier Sees U. P. President.

PARIS, June 11.—W. W. Hawkins, president of the United Press Association, had a conference late yesterday with Premier Briand. The premier arranged a special appointment at his offices in the Quai d'Orsay. Hawkins was received by former Premier Clemenceau for a private conference this afternoon. They conversed for half an hour.

Point of Order Falls.
The senate refused to sustain Senator King's point of order and the Norris amendment was agreed to. Senators Wadsworth, Sutherland, Fletcher and McKellar were appointed conferees for the senate. At their session yesterday with the house conferees substantial progress was made on the Norris amendment. The conferees will meet again today to consider the Norris amendment. The conferees will meet again today to consider the Norris amendment. The conferees will meet again today to consider the Norris amendment.

Two Projects Submitted.
The Tyler project for the development of a power plant at Great Falls is one of two that have been submitted to congress. The other being that of J. H. Levering, providing for \$18,000,000 expenditures along widely different lines. The Levering plan was the subject of an analysis by the military affairs committee had not acted upon the Norris amendment and could not give its approval in view of the fact that this was regarded as indicative of its possible rejection by the conferees.

It is believed now that before the suggested Great Falls power plant bill is introduced an investigation will be conducted.

GRIPPING LIFE STORY TOLD BY MARY PICKFORD HERSELF

A rare treat for readers of this paper begins today.

Miss Pickford tells her story of her life, her struggles, her triumphs, her failures, her love, her loss, her hope, her despair, her faith, her courage, her strength, her weakness, her beauty, her ugliness, her youth, her age, her life, her death, her resurrection, her glory, her shame, her honor, her dishonor, her peace, her war, her joy, her sorrow, her love, her hate, her friendship, her enmity, her kindness, her cruelty, her generosity, her selfishness, her humility, her pride, her modesty, her vanity, her simplicity, her complexity, her purity, her impurity, her holiness, her unholy, her righteousness, her unrighteousness, her goodness, her evil, her truth, her falsehood, her honesty, her dishonesty, her justice, her injustice, her mercy, her lack of mercy, her compassion, her lack of compassion, her forgiveness, her lack of forgiveness, her patience, her lack of patience, her gentleness, her lack of gentleness, her meekness, her lack of meekness, her mildness, her lack of 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